

Women who can wear furs under a summer sun are equal to any sacrifice that may be asked of them.

One of son's miserable moments is when he answers mamma about as usual, and then discovers that papa is at home.

The German people are said to want peace, and the chances are that the German people never wanted the war in the first place.

Most gratifying is the demonstrated fact that a vast majority of our foreign-born citizens are Americans first, last and all the time.

If the new law is passed in England women over thirty are to be given the vote. And yet they say Englishmen have no sense of humor.

It is estimated that the first year of war will cost us not less than \$17,000,000,000, but it will cost Germany what no sum of money can buy.

It worries daughter for mother to buy a nickel's worth when it is just as easy to buy a quarter's worth and throw away what isn't used.

Anyhow, the new German chancellor has nothing on our senators and congressmen when it comes to talking two hours without saying anything.

The pictures of some of the girls who have married slackers lead us to doubt the wisdom of the adage that "faint heart ne'er won fair lady."

A large number of people are going abroad this summer without the slightest desire to have the fact mentioned in the society columns.

Some of the old-time sects firmly believed that the fiddle was an invention of the devil, but that was before thermometers came into general use.

Some of this plentiful war advice to women recalls the man who used to send his wife downstairs in the dark to see if burglars really had broken into the house.

In a good many homes the conservation of food has for a long time been practiced to an extent that makes further patriotic economy a matter of desperation.

While our flag makers are accused of gouging the public, they are not cheating any more than those patriots who are doing a lot of flag waving—and nothing else.

"Loyalty," according to the German-American press, appears to be to do everything conceivable to prevent the United States from becoming a real factor in the war.

It is reported that Australia has the unprecedented surplus of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, which should tend to relieve the strain on our patriotic farmers.

The things to eat that haven't had a big boost in cost since the war began are green coffee, oranges and dried apples. Now you know how to set the table economically.

The government might come nearer getting a war tax of \$848 a year from every American family if it would prevent the price boosters from getting it first.

Magnates of the diamond claim that they cannot afford the trust law because baseball is not a business—it is play. At the same time a lot of guys seem to be making it their business who have no business to.

There are various excellent cures for the nervousness that comes from reading too much war news. One is to enlist for army service and another is to do whatever else may come handy for the cause.

If the customs of one generation are reflected in the physical tendencies of its successor, we are at least assured that our immediate descendants will be able to walk and not be entirely dependent upon gasoline for motive power.

The way in which the crown prince has been sacrificing men during a year and a half in a desperate attempt at taking Verdun leads to the suspicion that his father has fixed up a specially fancy iron cross or medal to bestow as soon as the young man does something.

Of course, it takes a long time for handknitting to turn out a pair of socks, but one pair of the homemade kind will withstand a diamond drill toenail longer than four pairs of the boughten variety.

A number of deaths by drowning reported recently have been attributed to attacks of cramp. It is generally a mistake for people, relying upon the fact that they can swim, to plunge into the water under conditions in which help could not reach them in case of need.

And you can bet the honeymoon is over when hubby shows up at his place of business wearing a suit of clothes he thought he had discarded three years before he married.

The railways have taken off passenger trains aggregating 18,267,028 miles of service to make way for increased freight tonnage to relieve the war traffic. Do you suppose there is any danger of their discovering, before the vacation season is over, that there is a shortage of passenger cars such as will warrant an increase in fares?

WINNER IN RACE WITH FOOD PRICES

Wages in Some Industries Advance Faster Than the Cost of Living.

OTHER WORKERS FARE WORSE

Those Employed in Steel, Iron and Woolen Manufacturing Make Greatest Gains in Per Capita Earnings—Other News.

Iron, steel and woolen manufacturing workers' earnings per capita for the two and a half year period just ended increased more than the advance in the retail prices of foodstuffs for the three-year period, July, 1914, to July, 1917. A statement by the department of labor shows that iron and steel workers' per capita earnings increased 53 per cent and woolen manufacturing workers' 45 per cent, while the cost of foodstuffs increased 42 per cent.

Workers in other industries did not fare so well. Per capita earnings of boot and shoe workers increased 31 per cent; cotton manufacturing employees and cotton finishing workers, 30 per cent; hosiery and underwear workers, 37 per cent, and silk workers, 25 per cent.

Workers in the iron and steel industry in the two and one-half year period increased 75 per cent in number and the payrolls increased 167 per cent; in the boot and shoe industry workers increased 17 per cent and payrolls 53 per cent; cotton manufacturing workers decreased 1 per cent, and payrolls increased 37 per cent; cotton finishing workers increased 11 per cent and payrolls increased 53 per cent; woolen manufacturing workers increased 19 per cent and payrolls 73 per cent; hosiery and underwear workers increased 21 per cent and payrolls 66 per cent; silk workers increased 2 per cent and payrolls 28 per cent.

An interesting experience is reported by a Swiss factory which tried out a system of nine daily working periods of 50 minutes each. Of it Dr. Stephan Bauer of Basel writes to the Survey: "In the sewing department of the factory, a rest of ten minutes was introduced after every 50 minutes' work. They welcomed the innovation because they soon realized that with this time division they were able to earn more at piece work than previously. The manufacturer himself noted an average increase of productivity amounting to 25 per cent, varying from no change for the slowest to 40 per cent for the most efficient of the workers."

To show that the health standards of the industry are improving, the experience of the International Typographical union is noted. From 1900 to 1915 the average age of members at death increased from 41.25 to 50.84. The number of deaths due to all causes in the five-year period, 1893 to 1897, was 2,061 in the three-year period, 1913 to 1915, the number was identical; but in the earlier period 66.8 per cent were below forty-five years of age, while in the later period 38.9 per cent were below forty-five. The per cent of deaths due to tuberculosis decreased from 31.2 in 1900 to 19.1 in 1915.

According to a bulletin issued by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, 10 per cent of the regular motormen on surface street railway lines in the larger cities of the United States in 1914 earned under 24 cents per hour, 24 per cent earned under 26 cents, 43 per cent under 28 cents, 61 per cent under 30 cents, 85 per cent under 32 cents and 98 per cent under 34 cents.

Six street car strikers were charged with murder and assault after a riot in San Francisco in which James Waters, a guard, was killed, Edward Lindsay, motorman, fatally wounded, and Joseph Monteloni, conductor, seriously hurt. A car manned by strike-breakers was stopped and a revolver battle ensued.

The new Pittsburgh Coal company offered to sell its miners coal at \$1.25 per ton, with a small extra charge for delivery. The miners, about 1,400 of them, demanded that the delivery charge be eliminated and struck when the company refused.

A strike of 900 employees of the Holt Caterpillar company at Peoria, Ill., tied up work on \$10,000,000 in war "tanks" for the government. The controversy was laid before the war department.

Owing to the increased demand for experienced inspectors, the United States arsenal at Springfield, Mass., is considering the advisability of employing women to inspect arms made there.

Canton (O.) trade unionists charge employers with maintaining a black list in that city as part of a scheme to wreck the building trades council.

Too many war parades have demoralized New York's boy messengers and a call is going forth for girls to take their places.

The Riggers and Stevedores' union of San Francisco have requested a minimum wage per hour of 65 cents and per hour overtime \$1.

Women are now employed in the reclaiming shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where they will be obligated to sort scrap iron.

A citizen of Launceston, England, who died recently, left \$50,000 to the town council to provide cottages for sober working men and women.

SEND WORKERS TO COLLEGE

Colorado Federation of Labor Will Educate Large Number Yearly at State University.

Establishing an innovation that is expected to do much to improve labor conditions in the state, the Colorado Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, provided for the education of men and women of labor's ranks at the State university. About twenty workers will enter the institution this year, and other units will matriculate each succeeding year.

About \$300 will be allowed each student, and funds for the purpose will be raised by assessments and donations, with the understanding that the money advanced will be returned by the beneficiaries to the state central body at a reasonable time after graduation.

The plan will be under the supervision of a board of nine members, three of which will be chosen from the college faculty.

The federation will be protected by a life policy for the amount allowed the students, the policy being made payable to the supervising board.

Membership in college fraternities and sororities will be barred, except on special permission of the college labor board.

Street railway operation as an industry knows no rest day. The roads are in operation seven days a week. Individual employees do not all work every day, however, but are absent because of one cause or another. Occasionally a road makes provision for regular days off, but the general rule is that men are allowed time off duty on request. Out of a total of 31,160 regular motormen, including 43 horse-car drivers, for whom information is available, 15,281, or 49 per cent, worked seven days in the week. Of 9,294 extra motormen, including four horse-car drivers, 4,295, or 46 per cent, worked seven days in the week.

Blame the Kaiser for the loss of an industry at Thuringen, Germany, and its removal to this country. Ernest Reinhardt employed over 100 workers manufacturing china doll heads in Germany. His business was wrecked by the war. He has just established a big plant at East Liverpool, O. Reinhardt made over 800,000 dolls per week in Germany and plans to equal that capacity in his new plant. A five-kiln pottery has been leased for this industry, it being the only one of its character in the United States.

Granting a permanent injunction against enforcement of the federal child labor law, Federal Judge Boyd at Greensboro, N. C., held it unconstitutional. Judge Boyd held that congress had exceeded its powers under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution. The suit was brought by a father to prevent the cotton mills at Charlotte from refusing employment to his two sons. It is believed the case will be a test one for corporations employing child labor. The government will appeal at once.

Connecticut's new workmen's compensation act is now effective. Hereafter after seven days will have to elapse before compensation is due and the maximum compensation allowed is \$14 instead of \$10. The commissioners are given authority and are permitted even to issue attachments against employers who violate the law. Although occupational diseases are not included the commission has the power of decision as to cause, and the right of appeal is given the worker.

In regard to a telegram from Secretary of War Baker asking an eight hour day for lumber workers, John M. Pritchard, secretary of the Gum Lumber Manufacturers' association, stated he considered the adoption of these hours in the lumber camps of the Mississippi valley as impracticable at this time. Wages have been raised about 20 per cent to meet the high cost of living, he said, and the putting into effect of an eight-hour day would cut down the production 25 per cent.

Eleven thousand hands employed by the Midvale Steel company at Philadelphia are to be turned to manufacture of guns and equipment to help outfit a fleet of destroyers and merchantmen the Emergency Fleet corporation is constructing. Henry D. Booth, general superintendent, asked exemption for 3,500 employees subject to draft.

A temporary injunction stopping the enforcement of the Adamson law was granted the Fort Smith & Western railroad by Judge Day of the United States Supreme court. Receivers of the road pleaded a previous contract with employees and declared the road did not have earnings enough to comply with the law.

A few conscientious objectors still teaching in London (England) elementary schools are to go. After a long debate recently the London county council decided by 61 votes to 18 to transfer them to other branches of municipal work.

It is reported that 100,000 negroes have migrated to Ohio during the last few months, and that many of them are working for as low as \$1.50 a day, with transportation deducted.

British women or girl typists or telephonists with the army who commit any offense will be tried by the ordinary civil courts and not by court martial.

Airplane manufacturers all over the country are low employing women since they have been found to excel in making wings and wing surfaces.

Battle Creek (Mich.) Typographical union has raised wages of its newspaper members. Floormen are advanced \$2 a week and machine men \$1 a week.

In 18 departments of the Canadian public service 3,668 returned soldiers have been appointed to positions.

THE FIRST TENNESSEE INFANTRY PASSES OUT

AT CAMP SEVIER, GREENVILLE, S. C., MILITARY UNITS ARE REASSIGNED.

More Men Are Needed and Officers Are Anxious to Recruit 200 Additional Members for Regiment.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.—The First Tennessee infantry, long famed in the annals of Tennessee, is no more. Likewise the newly formed Second Tennessee infantry has passed out of existence, and the cavalry organizations from the Volunteer State have been converted into machine gun companies. The First Tennessee will be changed into a remnant of heavy artillery, while a large part of the Second Tennessee has been merged into the present Third Tennessee battery. Such part of the Second as is not needed to fill out a regulation infantry regiment will be used in a depot brigade.

All of these changes were announced by the authorities of the thirtieth division, which occupies Camp Sevier, and went into effect at once. The organization which the First Tennessee enters is known as the Fifty-fifth artillery brigade of the United States, and is composed of the First infantry, the First Tennessee field artillery and the First North Carolina field artillery. The First Tennessee infantry will hereafter be known as the 115th artillery of the United States, while the First Tennessee field artillery becomes the 114th artillery. The Third Tennessee has been designated as the 117th infantry. The present Tennessee field artillery will be given light guns, while the First Tennessee infantry has been called upon to man the heavy six-inch guns of the brigade.

The machine gun company of the First Tennessee infantry will be separated from that regiment when it becomes artillery and will become a part of the machine gun organization of the thirtieth division. They will probably go to the firing line, however, at the same time as their comrades of the First, as it is expected that they will be attached to the Fifty-fifth artillery brigade. Gen. George C. Gayley will be in command of the newly formed artillery brigade.

The present strength of the First Tennessee, leaving out the machine gun company, is about 1,500. This means that about 200 men will have to be added to the regiment to fill it out to the required artillery strength.

Officers of the First are exceedingly anxious that these men be recruited from Tennessee. Only men with some experience as mechanics, radio operators, electricians, aviators and balloonists will be accepted, however. Men wishing to join the First in its new work can apply at any local U. S. recruiting office and be enlisted.

Corporation Laws.

Secretary of State I. B. Stevens has had compiled all the laws and amendments on corporations into a volume of convenient size. Heretofore lawyers and others interested in knowing just what these laws and amendments are have been subjected to much trouble in chasing them through all the acts of the various legislatures, but with this little book at hand the work becomes simplified and easy. The volume, which comprises between 300 and 400 pages, carries an index and that part of the state constitution relating to corporations. The title of the volume is "Corporation Law."

Rules On Teachers' Law.

Assistant State Attorney General N. L. Thompson at Chattanooga has rendered an opinion to State Supt. S. W. Sherrill, holding unconstitutional the paragraph in the recent act of the legislature which provides that no county superintendent of public instruction while retaining that office shall teach school. The ruling is of much importance to smaller counties of the state where frequently the county superintendent joins his teaching force in daily class room work.

Re-Elected Supreme Court Clerk.

Sam E. Cleage began his thirteenth year as supreme court clerk in Knoxville, having been unanimously re-elected to that office by decision of the supreme court. He believes that "13" is a lucky instead of an unlucky number.

Barton Will Assist Thompson.

Joshua Barton of Woodbury, Cannon county, was appointed assistant attorney-general for the state of Tennessee by Attorney-General Frank M. Thompson.

Hardeman Executive Committee.

The democratic executive committee of Hardeman county, E. F. Polk, chairman, and Hugh Williams, secretary, held a meeting at Bolivar and ordered a primary election to be held on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices; also called a mass convention of the democratic of Hardeman county to be held in the court house at Bolivar on Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, for the purpose of sending delegates from said county to the judicial convention to be held at Nashville on Dec. 12.

Music in the Bounds of Law

By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage.—Psalm 119:54.

The one hundred and nineteenth Psalm is the longest in the collection.

Its verses—one hundred and seventy-six in all—are not closely connected so that Matthew Henry speaks of it as "a chest of gold rings, not a chain of gold links." One subject however is mentioned in all but two of the verses viz., the law of God. It is spoken of as law, word, saying, commandments, testimonies, judgments, and in our text, as the statutes of God.

The Psalmist declares that these statutes have been his song in the house of his pilgrimage. He pictures himself as a pilgrim and sojourner, in a strange land and far from home, but finding his solace and delight in the law of God.

We must confess this is a different conception from that of most men. God's law to them is not the sweetener of life. On the contrary, life would do well enough if God could be left out of it. His law is the skeleton at the feast and to forget God is their daily pursuit.

Some, however, advance from the place where God's law is their dread to the place where they observe it as their duty. We suspect this is the attitude of many Christians. Well, the Lord is very tender and of great mercy; he will not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking flax. But how disappointed he must be! What husband would tolerate a wife who only engaged to "do her duty" in return for his love? We are supposed to live "to the praise of the glory of his grace," as Ephesians tells us, and not merely "do our duty." We sing:

Fairest Lord Jesus, Ruler of all nature!
O Thou of God and man the Son!
Thou wilt I cherish, Thou wilt I honor,
Thou, my soul's glory, joy and crown.

Then we talk, rather dolefully, of "doing our duty."

The Psalmist would show us a more excellent way, in which dread and duty give place to delight and the statutes become songs. A few considerations will show the reasonableness of this attitude.

The Beauty of the Lord.

First of all, God's laws are the expression of his lovely nature. Things are not right because God wills them, but God wills them because they are right. They express himself. The saintly Bishop Nindé of the Methodist church was once observed by a friend with a peculiarly lovely expression on his face. The friend asked what thoughts they were which were reflected thus in the Bishop's face. "I was thinking of God," was the reply. The glory of this God is expressed in his statutes and if we keep them we shall be like him and the beauty of the Lord our God shall be upon us.

Again, law is after all not such a harsh thing. We should not desire a lawless country. Every creature finds liberty in obeying the law of its being and so shall we. A fish lives happily only so long as it stays in the water, with all its limitations, and we shall be happy only in the will of God. One has said, "The principles of mathematics determine beauty and the laws of geometry are at the basis of music; but just as the artist transfigures the stern laws into picture and sonata, so in knowledge, love, patience and sacrifice the austere precepts of duty pass into that beauty of holiness of which all other beauty is only the shadow." The statutes have become songs.

God's Rule Over All.

Once again, God's statutes are in agreement with all his laws. He who upon Sinai uttered his will toward men, sits upon the throne of the universe and issues his mandates to all things animate and inanimate. "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens and his kingdom ruleth over all. Bless the Lord, we his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless we the Lord, all ye hosts, ye ministers of his that do his pleasure." The angels not only do his commandments but hearken for the whispers of his pleasure. The stately armies of heaven are marshaled under his captaincy. Things in earth and waters under the earth receive the law at his mouth. Science recognizes more and more that not from many sources but from one must come the laws ruling in the sphere of physical things. Well, the statutes for a human life came from him who rules everywhere, and they must harmonize with his rule elsewhere. So, we are lifted to the blessed vision of the man who does the will of God as dwelling in such a pivotal place that all things work together for his good!

Just as a mother's love makes a service a delight which to others is a dread or a mere duty, so if we love God, his statutes will become songs.

EAT SKINNER'S
THE BEST
MACARONI



MY SIGNATURE
Paul Skinner
FOR EVERY PACKAGE

Do you feel
tired, sleepy,
no ambition?
Dr. Tott's Liver Pills
keep the system
in perfect order.
Give you ambition
make you
cheery

On Writing Letters.

"I was told by Capt. Harry Light the other day," writes a Canadian major, "that there is a new style in trench letters. The censor's duties have been reduced by many per cent. The soldier now has the sense of the situation engrained in his thinking. He sees through the need of keeping quiet even on matters that call for some criticism. There is more humor and matter-of-factness about his letters. One of my men, who can't write very well, was telling me the other day that one letter a week is all that he can summon up his courage to write, and he gave this as a reason: 'The people at home don't, can't understand life here. We have got to go through it. Why tease them with anxieties—they have enough to put up with in pacifics and political grumblers.' And I think he is right. Don't you?"

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balm applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

An Illuminating Postcard.

A young girl of plebeian ancestry achieved fame as an actress in London. Feeling the necessity, however, of a rest from her labors, she wrote to her uncle, a police sergeant of a country village, asking him if she might come and stay with him to recuperate. She ended her note: "Please send a P. C. to say if I may come."

A few days later her landlady rushed upstairs with an awestricken countenance. "A policeman is waiting for the girl descended with an ominous feeling at her heart," says London TH-Bits.

"If you please, miss," said the stolid being who confronted her, eyeing her with stern disapproval, "I'm the P. C. what you asked your uncle to send, but I may as well tell you straight away as I'm a respectable married man. Your uncle's prepared to take you in if you're willing to make yourself useful—feed the pig, clean his office and the two cells."

Fifty-Fifty.

Bernard was present at a dinner party, in which some of the guests brought their children. One little girl wanted to play with Bernard's toys, but he was selfish and wouldn't let her.

"Now, Bernard," said mother, "you must be a little gentleman."

"Yes," said he, "but she must be a lady."

A Measly Haul.

First Burglar—Hello, pard! I haven't seen ye since you cracked that crib on Jenkins street. Git anything? Second Burglar—Yes, but I didn't know it until about a week afterward. I got de measles.

There is no place like home—when a man is broke.

POSTUM

A wholesome
table beverage
with winning
flavor.

Used every-
where by folks
who find that
coffee dis-
agrees.

"There's a Reason"